FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

THE BRITISH IN JAPAN.

Sir Henry Bulwer Arrested at Constantinople

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Bremen and Southampton on the 3d iest., arrived here at 3 o'clock p. m. yesterday.

The Vanderbilt went into the Southampton Docks

en Menday, Nov. 1, to be overhauled, in consequence of her having touched the ground in the Weser as she was leaving Bremen, which caused her to look.

The steamship Carada arrived at Liverpool Oct. 31. Toe Prince Albert arrived at Galway on Saturday,

During the last week of October a number of telegraphic engineers were engaged in the work of submerging a telegraphic cable from the Norfolk coast to

Ernden, Hanover.

The London Times says that M. Sabatier and Capt. Pallen left Suez for Jiddah on the 8th instant by the Cyclops. It is understood that for the present the two Commissioners will eccupy themselves exclusively with the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the European merchants for losses and damage sustained through the late outbreak. The total amount of the indemnity demanded is said to exceed £500,000. Ismail Pasha and his prisoners have gone on to Constantuagele. What may be the intentions of the Porte it is difficult to conjecture, but for the present Jiddah

continues without a Turkish Commissioner.

The Chiea correspondent of The London Post says: On the 26th of August Peh-qui received the seals of office as Governor of the province of Kwangtung, vice Yek, removed to Calcutta. The junks conveying the seals left Fata Creek early on the morning of that day—an order having been issued to French and English vessels stationed in that quarter to allow them to pass. The presentation took place at Peh-qui's yamun, where for so long he has been under surveilhance, and it was a strange and interesting sight for western eyes to behold.

At the Newmarket Houghton races on Oct. 30, Mr. R. Ten Brocck ran his mare Prioress against Captain Little's Lorse Poodle for £200, and won. The distance was 1 mile, 7 furlongs, 153 yards. Each horse was ridden by its owner.

The official journal of Vienna announces that the Emperer has allowed Baron Lionel de Rothschild to resign the post of Austrian Copsul-General at London. and has expressed satisfaction for his long and faithful services; also, that his Majesty has appointed Baron

Anthony de Rothschild to the vacent place.

The Peninsular Correspondence of Madrid says that great activity prevails in the principal naval arsenals in that country. The Spanish navy—which has five steam frigates and sixteen smaller vessels more than last year-is being augmented as fast as the state of

the finances will admit.

The Russian Minister was at Jeddo while Lord Elgin was there; but his treaty differs in no material point from the American. Mr. Hanskin, the American Consul-General's secretary, rendered Lord Elgin idvaluable service as interpreter. On the 16th of July the English treaty (which we give below) was formally rigned by Lord Elgin and the six Commissioners. A steam yacht was presented to the Emperor of Japan

from Queen Victoria,

The London Times says the Admiralty steam yacht was to leave Woolwich for Boulougne November 1, with the funeral car used in the interment of Napoleon at St. Helena, and which has been completely restored.

The London Times contains the following extract from a commercial letter:

*Sir H. L. Bulwer was passing the streets at Pera, "Sir H. L. Bulwer was passing the streets at Pera, on horseback, preceded by his groom, on the 20th of October, being a hot day (the nativity of Mohamed), some of the Sultan's levy driving in their carriages, the horse of the groom touched one of their horses, and the rider struck him with his whip, the groom used his whip also. Sir H. Bulwer endeavored to separate them, when the remainder of the enumers rushed on the Embassador and struck him several blows. The Embassador was arrested and taken to the Police Station at Pera." the Police Station at Pera."

The Prussian Ministry are expected to resign. Madame Ida Pfeiffer is dead.

It is announced that the French Court will start for Complegue on Monday, Nov. 1.

Mr. Bright's speech at Brmingham, about Reform. is commented on by most of the Paris papers.

The Presse d'Orient, among other particulars which it gives relative to the ratification of the Convention of the 19th of August, on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, states that that Convention will, if possible, receive its complete and definitive execution

The Times' correspondent says: The Times' correspondent says:

"Speculation is becoming more active in Paris, and
merchants are now more liberal in their credits. The
commercial bifle presented for discount at the Bank of
France on Thursday, Sept. 28, amounted to 25,000,000
france, being the largest sum offered in one day to the
Bank for many months. The gold in its cellars is said
to have declined to about 520,000,000 francs. The
shopkeepers of Paris likewise are better satisfied with

Letters from the Isle of Reunion, dated Sept. 26, state that a vessel from that place had been pluudered on the African coast, and the Captain and almost all the crew massacred.

The vessel Alfred, which had left Rounion for Comoro, had been seized by the Portuguese at Oibo, and taken to Mozambique. It was afterward given back to the French owner, but only after having experienced great lower.

The Spanish Government had decided that the state of slege shall be raised at Malaga. The coalition of the parties in opposition to the Ministry has had the majority in the elections at Madrid. The Government had everywhere triumphed in the provinces. General tranquility reigns in all parts of the country. The Government are making preparations to act against

Lord Stratford de Redeliffe had left Constantinople The office of the Minister of Marine had been confer red on All Pacha. A third sitting had taken place o the Conference charged with the duty of defining the frontiers of Mostenegro. On the 19th ult., the Sultan. accompanied by his Minister of Marine, borored the American frigate Wahnsh with a visit. His Majosty was received with all the bonors due to royalty, a salute of 21 guns being fired, and the Minister of the United States and Com. Lavelette receiving his Imperial Majesty.

The Daily News says:

"We hear from Turin that the Marquis Migliorata,
Chargé d'Affaires of Piedment at Rome, has joined
wift the Duke de Grammont in making representations to Cardinal Antonelli against the abduction of

The following telegram has been received at the India House:

"CENTRAL INDIA .- The advanced force under

Capt. May se, consisting of 420 subers of the Malwa Field For se, reached Stronge on Sept. 30, but found that the enemy, under Tamia Topec, had broken up his can sp, and retreated toward Esnegher. The place the ribels attacked and captured on the 2d October. Brig adier Smith, with his force from Gronah, reached Estangher on the 5th Oct. The enemy, with his gans at ad elephants, had the same morning at sunrise left the place for Chundarse. Br gadier Smith's cavalry, however, succeeded in capturing four gaus; 800 sowers had been dispatched by the rebell leaders to plunder Ranade (!). A combined movement is proposed for hen ming the enemy in at Chundarse by the Mhow Field Force, the force under Brigatier Smith, and the troops at Goond, Sunger and Oojein. With the exception of a slight Bheel disturbance in Khandeish, the Bombay Presidency is quiet. The 16th Regiment and the left wing of the filst have arrived in Bombay from Suez. The former had gone to Science. H. S. ANDERSON, Sec. to Government. "Bembay Caulie, Oct. 9, 1820"

The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office, Nov. 1:

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 25.—Tantia Topee, having for a few days after his former defeat occupied Saronge, fled on the approach of the detachments under Gen. Mitchell and Brigadier Smith, and is now marching in

Mitchell and Brigadier Smith, and is now marching in the direction of Chendares.

"Several gallant affairs have taken place in various parts of Onde, all ending in the total rout and great de-struction of the enemy, with trifing loss on our side. The campaiga has not yet commenced, but Lord Clyde has left Allahabad for Cawapore, on route for Lack-now; meanwhile the rebels are stated to be in great numbers and ravaging the country, and sorely op-pressing the inhabitants wherever our troops are not posted. The steamer Pottinger was to leave Bombay for Sucz on the Pith inst, for troors.

for Sucz on the 12th inst. for troors. "ARTHUR FANSHAW, Vice-Admiral." New gold fields have been discovered at Port Curtis,

north of Sydney. They are very rich.

The New South Wales Assembly has voted a grant of £50,000 per anuum for ten years, toward the establi-hment of a mail rervice via Parama.

Sydney Exchange, 30 day's sight, purchased at par, old at 2 per cent premium. The Adelaide Parliament was opened on the 27th of

THE LATEST.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 2.-The name of the French versel, the captain and crew of which was massacred on the coast of the Comores, is the "Anna." The emigrants rose upon them, and only two men escaped.

TURKEY.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—The "Caradoc," on hoard of which Lord Stratford de Redeliffe had embarked, has run ashore near Smyrns. The passengers and crew saved.

Ati Ghalib, son of Redshid Pasha, and son-in-law of the Sultan, has been drowned in the Bosphorus. He was on heard a small vessel, which was gashed to pieces by collision with a steamer.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Paintyre, from Sydney, and arrived at Plymouth, but no specie on tright. Monday being the day for the half-yearly hainner at the Bank of Emplane, the transfer offices were coned. A helyesy had been kept at the Stock Exchange. The quotahalance at the Bank of Englano, the transfer offices were closed. A helyedy had been kept at the Sock Exchange. The quotations of exchange from the Loutinest continue to show heaviness, and there had been a further withdrawal of bar rold from the Bank of England to the extent of £56,000. The 156,000 societies to be rent to Constantinople by the steamer from Liverpool on Wednesday, have been taken from the Liverpool before the Bank of England. The arrive's of special amounced Monday, are, from the West Indies £27,427, and £11,000 ex Canada. The Avon is telegraphed at Labon with the Brazilian medicand £56,000. The command five bar eliver and datars for shipment to the East, principally China, still continues, and it is between the amount taken out by the overland mail of the 4th itsit, will probably exceed £30,000. The price of bar eliver for this mail has advanced to 61,000,000. The price of bar eliver for this mail has advanced to 61,000,000. The price of bar eliver for this mail has advanced to 61,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1857. The range of Console during October has been minimally limited, the difference between the highest and lowest prices being only three-quarters per cent. In railway chares the average rice in his new been lost. Buring the nonth the Bank of France returns have shown a falling off of £1,100,000 as compared with the total held on the lightest point subsequently fouched it has been £400,000. The Trace Nev 1—The deliveries in London during the week were £84,708 fb.

From The Times (City Article) Nov. 3.

shows an adverse movement of a 4° cent, the questions being 2/t id.

The builton in the Benk of France is reported to have experienced a further decline of nearly 2/t/con/t/O since the 16th of October, the date of the last return. A special mee ing of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company took pasce on Torsdey, who it was resolved to wint up voluntarily. This step is pre-limitary to the sale of the Great Eastern to the new Great Saip Company, under the plan already described. In American securities, there was a reduction of the ist Mostrage Benck of the Pennsylvania Central. Aliantic Telegraps left aff at 33-22-0.

Live Firston. Corton Markett, Nov. i and 2.—The matrices again dull. Cotton is freely offered at irregular prices, which have pone down below (one-citable) Fiday's rates; sales of 12.00 hales, 3.00 on speculation and for export.

London Corn Markett, Nov. 1.—In the market this normus there was a further decline of between 1, 522.

LOSHON CORN MARKET, NOV. I.—In the market this morning there was a further decline of between 1, 122.

LIVERTOOL CORN AND BREADSTOPP'S MARKET, NOV. 2.—Business to day was only moderate, and buyers had to say fully after rates for the less. Wheat and Flour-selected brands of Flour from New-Orleans sold as high as 25, 222. Publ. of 186 ft. The interior grades of both stricles were quite unmanageable. There was a decline of 1, 29 quarter on Indian Corn and Reans; 1d. 9 bush, on Oats, and 16a, 47 load on Oats.

LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, Nov. LONDON PRODUCE AND PROVISION MARKET, NOV.
—Tes heavy and a shale lower. Sugar well supported.
fire undirered. Rice very flat. Molasce 15 5 4 cm. Salttice 1 26 5 6 7 cm.; a mand far from active. Tallow, P. V.

the spot firm at 50 8 7 cm.; stock 14,529 casts. Olivmered quiet at 25 30 3 5 6 7 cm.; flow provided to 12 5 6 6 cm.; flow provided to 12 5 30 3 5 7 cm.;

the spot firm at 25 30 3 5 7 cm.; flow sport 25; reflace
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to 15 1 m. The firm.

THE BRITISH IN JAPAN.

THE BRITISH IN JAPAN.

From The North China Herald.

We learn that Lord Elgin has, during his short stay of a fortnight in the capital of Japan, succeeded in or nechalizing a treaty with the Government of that country upon the most advantageous terms. We understand that the American treaty, which had been signed about three weeks previously, or immediately upon the arrival of the intelligence of the Treaty of Then-trin forms to a great extent the base of the treaty which has just been negotiated by the British Plenipotentiary. The principal points in that treaty have already transpired. It provides for a resident minister at the Court of Jeddo, for the opening of the ports of Kanagawa (which has not inappropriately been called the Whampoa of Jedde, of Nagasaki, and of Hakodadi, within the term of one year from the date of signature; at later periods a port on the west coast and another on the cast coast called Hiero, which is the port of Ohosaka, are to be opened to the commerce of the West, while the principal Cities of Jeddo and Ohosaka are to be thrown open to trade. For the present Europeans, with the exception of the Minister at Jeddo, are not allowed to travel in the interior. The peculiar internal organization of the country, which is divided by three hundred and six'y fendal princes into separate and almost independent principalities, will account for this restriction. is restriction.

The commercial arrangements are on the most libe-

The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports, with the excention of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent, but as there are no tunings or other dues this does not seem an unreasonable account. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Eigin was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woolen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we bear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our home manufactures will not tival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-tsin. Another important provision, and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. This is a most necessary precaution in the case of an unknown and uncreated trade. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference from that signed by Mr. Harris, the averginer Carached Spines. principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference from that signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minis-ter, Count Patiatine, was at Jedde while Lord Elgin

was there, but we endorwand that his treaty differs in

was there, but we enderstand that his treaty differs in no maternal point from the American.

In order to show the great progress which has been effected by these treaties in opening up the heretofore losleosity-closed Empire of Japan, we subjoin the Convertion made by Sir James Stirling at Nagasaki, so recently as Cetober, 1854:

"Asrichall The purso of Nagasaki and Hat-dadi shall be open to Emista helps for the purpose of effecting repairs and obtaining freen water, provisions, and other amplies of any sort they may therefore, provisions, and other amplies of any sort they may therefore water, provisions, and other amplies of any sort they may therefore water from an offict the present date and Hat-dad from and after the present date and Hat-dad from and after the end of fifty days in as the admiral's departure from this port. The release and regulations of each of these ports are to be compiled with

with.

Asr. 3. Only ships in discress from weather or unmanageable will be permitted to enter other ports than those specified
in the foregoing articles without permission from the Imperal

in the foregoing articles without permission from the Imperal Guver, main.

"ABT. British ships in Japanese ports shall conform to the "ABT. British ships in Japanese ports shall conform to the laws of Japan. If high officers or commanders of sings shall break any such laws it will lead to the ports bring close-d. Scools inferior persons break them they are to be delivered ever to the commanders of their ships for punishment.

"ABT. 5. In the ports of Japan either now or which may breaklet be opened to the ships or subjects of any foreign mation British ships and subjects shall be emitted to admission to, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the more favored mations—always excepting the advantages according to the Dutch and Chinese from their casting relations with Japan.

"ABT. 6. This Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Napanski on benefit of her Majory the Queen of Great Britain, and on behalf of his Highness the Emperor of Japan, within twelve months from the present date.

ART. 7. When this Convention shall be ratified no high

"ART. 7. When this Convention shall be ratified no high officer coming to Japan shall sherit."

Such was the troly magnificent convention signed by the British Admiral and countersigned by Lord Clarendor, then our Foreign Minister; a document we should magnire standing alone for the singularity of its provisions, and yet so well thought of, or, which we should think much more probable, so little examined, that Sir James Grabam netrally ventured to take credit with Parliament for the achievement, and Parliament actually vested money to pay for the Emperor yacit, just presented to the Japanese Gravernment in token of our gravitude for permission to water our ships of war in catain ports on condition that our officers did not break the laws, and that no high officer in future should endeavor to modify the restrictions in future should endeavor to movify the restrictions imposed by this convention on all intercourse, diplo-matic or commercial, between Japan and Groat

matic or commercial, between Japan and Great Britain.

When it is remembered that the advantages accruing under the above arrangement to the Dutch from which we were so carefully to be excluded, consisted in a trace limited in its extent by the Japanese Government, which passed entirely through their hands under the most anneying restrations and subject to a duty of 25 per cent, the extraordinary advance made in these treaties may be the more readily appreciated. It is a somewhat singular fact toat, according to the last advices, the Dutch Superintendent, Mr. Donker Curtiors, had not succeeded in signing a treaty secording the Dutch those commercial advantages which have since been granted to other nations.

We have been permitted to extract from a private journal an interesting sk-tch of this visit to Japan, which we give below:

"On our prival nt Nangesaki on the 2d of August, we steamed at once into the inner anchorage, and

"On our arrival at Nangessat on the 3d of August, we steamed at once into the inner anotherage, and brought up about a quarter of a mile from the landing place at Dezima, where we remained until the 5th, when we left for Simoda, the fleet consisting of Her Majesty a ships Furious, Retribution, Calcutta, Inflexible, Lee and Emperer. His Excellency and suite and the officers of the ships visited the bazzars and made purchases, and interchanged visits with the Dutch subjective verificant there.

enthorities resident there.

"Before entering the bay at Simola, where we arrived on the 10th, we saw a volcano in feeble action. The country is pretty, but the town mean, and not likely to become an important trading port. There is The country is pretty, but the town mean, and not likely to become an important trading port. There is a breakwater to protect the ancherage against the heavy rollers that occasionally set in. A large bazsar of because dware, superior to that at Nangasaki, tempted many of the staff and others to invest spare dollars. All the articles chosen were taken to an office at a short distance, where some Government officials were scated, who, on ascertaining the price, charged a percentage and weighed our dollars against their current coin—ifzebens—three of these heire

charged a percentage and weighed our dollars against their current coin—itzebeus—three of these being equal to the dellar.

"Here we met Mr. Townsend Harris, the Cousul-General of the United States, and his secretary, Mr. Hewsken, who kinaly offered his services to Lord Elgin as an interpreter, which, with his knowledge of the language, were most valuable.

"On the 12th we left for Jeddo, Mr. Hewsken ascompanying us, and on the same day anchored about five miles off the capital of Japan. Several boats with Government officials came on board very soon. No foreign ships had ever before anchored so near the town, the American and Russian ships having always remained about fiften miles off. Here we found a paddle-wheel steamer, given by the Dutch to the Japanese Government. She had the national (Japanese) flag—white, with a red ball in the center and a white pendant. There were also two other very ugly ship-rigged vessels, bailt by themselves (guardships). The beats that came off to as had the Imperial colors—white, with black trefoil leaves in the center. Several efficials of rank visited Lord Elgin and invited him to take up his residence ashore, where communications are also case of the distance of the saids. at St. Helena, and which has been completely restored. The Rev. W. Smith, whose trial and conviction for an attack on Lach created so much sensation, died on Wednesday, September 37, at Lews.

A quantity of arsenic had been used in the manufacture of lozenges, in mistake for a composition named calls are reported, and between sixty and severely persons scriously ill. There was found an much arsenic in one course of these lozenges as would poison a dozen men.

The Vindicator says:

"We are enabled to announce that a Company is in course of formation, to be called the British and Camedian Submanine Telegraph Company immedia, the object of which will be to connect the goest important by elected telegraph, compoundating with the proton of the line between Kenny and of Section 18 of the Course of the Process of the Process of the Course of the Course of the Course of the mount of the Course of the Process of the Course of the mount of the Course of the Course of the mount of the Course of the Course

arate table.

"The Commissioners, six in number, having had an interview with Lord Elgin at his residence respecting a treaty, his Lordship and staff, with some officers, visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Emperor's palace, where we were received in the presence of several official personages. Having been requested not to go into the room with the same shoes that we then were, we put slippers over them. Pipes, sweetmeats, &c., were provided in a separate room, to which most of the party were invited, leaving Lord Elgin in conference with the Japanese Minister, after which we returned to our quarters.

"During our stay at Jeddo we made excarsions into the country several miles. The scenery was charming

"During our stay at Jeddo we made excursions into the country several miles. The seenery was charming and the land highly entity ated. The houses and per-sons of the people are extremely clean; in the villages are bathing houses. The people exhibited much curi-cestly, but no incivity. At a spot where there is a pretty waterful and stream tea and retreshments may be had, served by young women who are tar from ugly; heng unmarried, they exhibited a set of beantifully write teeth and black arched cycbrows; some whiten their faces, neck, and upper part of the chest by means of clask. The appearance of the married winen with blackened teeth and their evebrows re-moved was in ungainly contrast to them. At an exter-taoment there was introduced a strong, frothy tea, made by pulverizing a teaspoonful of a very superior kind and whipping it into a frothy beverage, but it was too strong to be agreeable; the remains of kind and whipping it into a frothy beverage, but it was too strong to be agreeable; the remains of termer served sweethments, &c., were served a second time, the names of the parties having been placed on the boxes containing them. The servents who brought in these things each wore a sword, made a low bow on placing them before us, and retired placing the palms of their lands upon the upper part of their thighs. Presents of silk. sword, made a law low on paring them before us, and retired placing the palms of their hands upon the upper part of their thighs. Presents of silk, lacquer-ware, procelain, &c., were made to the different persons of the embassy and officers of the ships. An ong the former were some pieces of silk that may only be worn by the dapanese nobles, no inferior person being allowed to buy or possess it; it is said to be made by banished nobles. It is not better in quality or handsomer than Chinese silk. The easy, affable, kind manner of the Japanese officials, as compared with the self-conceited airs of the Chinese, is remarkable, and impressed us greatly in their favor. They were jolly, too; druking to the Queen, the Emperor, and the Commissioners in champagne as if they liked it, with a hip-hip, hoorah! They expressed their feelings of satisfaction at the visit of the Embassador, and hoped that one of them as Embassador from the

ings of satisfaction at the visit of the Embassador, and hoped that one of them as Embassador from the Court of Japan might meet him in England, Moriama being the Secretary.

"On the lette of July the treaty was formally signed by Lerd Eigin and the six Commissioners. At an interview held for the purpose some days previous, Lord Eigin delivered to the Prince Minister the letter. of Lord Clarendon, presenting the steam yacht to the Emperor of Japan from her Majesty the Queen of England; preliminary arrangements were then made Emperor of Japan from her subject the Queen of England, preliminary arrangements were then made for transferring her, and it was proposed that her name should be changed to any other that they might suggest. Accordingly, after the treaty was signed, the party went on board. A sainte of 21 gans was fired, in excellent time, from the fort, and the British colors were handed down and the Japanese hoisted, the Deviloption and Furious each saluring the flag fired, in excellent time, from the fort, and the British colors were hanled down and the Japanese hotsted, the Retribution and Furious each saluting the flag with 21 gurs. The name of Dragon was then given to the yacht by request of the Commissioners. They expressed great pleasure at the beautiful fittings and furniture, and gave Lord Elgin a letter to Lord Clarendon in reply to the one they had received from him. They visited the Retribution while steam was getting up on board the Dragon, and after steaming about until dark, the parties returned to their respective slops and homes, the Japanese firing rockets and exhibiting blue lights at the yard-arms of the yacht. On the following day (27th) we left Jeddo Bay for

Shanghae, and arrived here on the 2d of September, after a most delightful and satisfactory trip.

We saw the Fusiams mountain, seld to be 12,000 We saw the Fusiama mountain, ead to be 12,500 feet high, which is represented on their porcelain and in many of their picture b oks. The population of Jeddo is about 2,600,000, the streets of the city are wide, and the people kept in good order by numerous police and unitary attendants.

"The medium of communication is the Dutch knaguage, which is spoken fluently by the Japanese."

From The London Times. The following interesting letters have been forwarded to us for publication:

"We arrived at Nargasaki upon the 3d inst. It is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen, the land high and precipitous, some of the hills rising to 1,500 feet, covered with fine trees and vegetation of all kinds, the most common tree being not unlike a mag-nificent Scoten fir. The outer harbor is formed partly by island, mattle by the most land. pificent Scotch fir. The outer harber is formed partly by islands, partly by the main land, the islands rising perper discularly out of the sea. From the outer there is no appearance of the inner harbor, till you are almost at the head of the former, when the irrar one suddenly opens to the view round some wooded islets, the town of Negasski laying at the further end, built in a valley formed by two bills, up the sides of which a few temples and houses have crept. Nagasaki is the port at which the Dutch have been settled for 200 years, on a small fisland connected with the town by a small bridge; the island is only about 400 yards long by 300 broad, and, till within the last few years, the Dutch were kept rigorously to it, never being allowed in the were kept rigorously to it, never being allowed in the town or country. They, as well as all fereigners are now allowed to walk at pleasure about the town and now allowed to walk at pleasure about the town and into the country. Everywhere foreigners are received with the greatest civility by the people. There are two Emperors of Japan, one the spiritual, the other the working one. The former lives at Miaco, and is the descendant of the old race who were turned off the throne by the ancestors of the reigning Emperor. The spiritual Emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being, one condition of which is that everything he wears or uses is destroyed each night, and new clothes supplied the next morning. It is to prevent any one using the sanctified garments. The reigning Emperor lives here, and is elected, but in what manner I am not sure, but I believe by the Princes. It appears a mere nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the throne. I believe the descent of the spiritual Emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,560 years. The country is held by Princes, who owe fended duty to the

the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. I believe the descent of the spiritual Emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,560 years. The country is held by Princes, who owe feudal daty to the reigning Emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; during the other six months, he allows them to visit their estates, but keeps their families hostages in Jeddo. This restrains them, and the practice is intended to prevent the Princes from obtaining too much infinence over the people. It is difficult to discover what the military system of the empire is, but that it must have the power of bringing an immease number of men into the field is beyond doubt—they have numerous and well-appointed batteries.

"Nagasaki, and everything Japanese, bears a striking contrast to everything Chinese. You cannot be five minutes in Japan without socing it is a progressive nation—the country towns, houses and people all show this. The streets are wide and paved in the center, houses open throughout on the ground floor, with matting, formed in frames, fitting neatly all over the rooms. On this they sit, sleep and eat, and everything is kept scrupplously clean. Behind each house is a small garden, with a few green circules, and occusionally a fine tree. Cleanlinese seems one great characteristic of the Japanese—they are constantly washing in the most open manner. To our great surprise, as we wandered the first day through the street, we saw two or three ladies quietly sitting in tubes in front of their doors washing themselves with the utmost onconcern, traffic and the business through the street going on past them as usual. We understood afterward it was a general custom. The Japanese are eager for knowledge. Never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are. It is corious that while some of their customs are what we would deem rather barberous, and while they sidered that it is not much more than ten years ago since they made this start, the advance they have made in that short time is perfectly wonderful.

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place as they
to the ship's
to the ship's indeed, Kacagawa itself has only been open a few mouths. The Japanese said great obstacles existed to ships eeming to Jedde. We, however, put it to the test, and without the least difficulty ran right up, and test, and without the least difficulty ran right up, and are archored within their own men-of-war, which we did not know were here, and within a mile of the forts of Jeddo. The town stretches for miles round the bay. I suppose it is the largest in the world, for it covers more ground than London, with between 2,0 0,000 and 3,000,000 of people, which, if I recollect right, is more than the London population. We have been begged to go back, which when we declined doing they made no further effort to get rid of us, but have offered as a residence on shore, and requested us to commence a treaty. The Americans have made a very good one. The Russians, I believe, are just about concluding one, and I suppose before many days we may be doing the same.

"We land probably to-morrow or next day. I will say no more till I can tell you something about the inside of the city."

"Settemer 2.

"Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the Castle, which includes nearly the whole center of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or

hant on a sight eminence. There are three walls or inclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoca Emperor and heir apparent live.

"The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain 10,000 followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some 40 yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immease court-vard, with trees and parforming wide streets some 40 yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immense court-yard, with trees and gardens, forms the center of each inclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large inclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the court-yard are exceedingly handenne, of massive wood work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the most to the second wall is one of the firset views I ever recollect seeing—on one side of the Gulf of Jedde, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach toward the interior, then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by—the well-kept green banks of the second defense, rising some seventy feet from the broad most below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lites in the most, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, saything I have ever seen in Europe or any part of the world.

"We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with nearly clipped hedges; the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in everything.

exist in everything.
"The Botanical Gordens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries of young pines, codars, &c."

From The Lendon Times, Nov. 1.

It would seem to pave been reserved to the era of Mr. Disraell's Chancellorship of the Exchaquer to dissipate the last nebulous fragments of the great Asian mystery. Lord Elgin's mission has already made Chinese Mandarins as familiar to us as Mariborough-street police magistrates, and events already promise that we shall soon know rather more of the habits and belief of a Japanese bonze than we do of those of some Church of England cura'es. In the interval between signing the treaty of Tient-sin and settling its details at Shanghae and Canton Lord Elgin utilizes his leisure by a visit to the islands of the Japanese Empire, and within two months of the accomplishment of the treaty with China sends us home an unlooked-for, or at any rate, an unhoped-for treaty with Japan. Nothing could have been more apparently hopeless that the attainment of any such object. We had no ground of quarrel with the Japanese, or even cause of complaint against them; and we were even expressly, and by our own recent act, forbidden to ask

for any new privileges. Admiral Sir James Stirling—n name which in future generations, when the hist ry of events in these seas has been truly written, will call a glow into the face of every Englishman—had, in 1884, mace a treaty whereby he obtained the great concession that English chips-of-war might go into two ports to water; and in return for this great privilege the English undertook to respect the aromopoly of the Dutch and never to seek to alter the treaty then engels. The only excuse which Lord Elgis could of the Dutch and never to seek to alter the treaty then granted. The only excess which Lord Elgia could have ender these circumstances to go to the Japanese Court was to present a steam yacht, which, as an acknowledgment of the Stirling treaty, the Admirally has sent out to the Emperor. But, basmoch as this yacht was confided to the Admiral, and not to Lord Elgia, and under strict instructions to deliver it up at the distant port of Nagasaki, the yacht offered no great facility for negotiation. Moreover, it soon appeared that the present of a pleasure yacht to a Japanese Emperor is like a cresent of a pair of spectacles to a bind man—the first and most fundamental law of the Empire being, that the spiritual and temporal Emperors of Japan shall never pass the outer gates of their palaces. With a curious felicity we had thus hit upon the only movable thing in the whole temporal Experors of Japan shall never pass to the states of their palaces. With a curious felicity we had these hit upon the only movable thing in the whole world which an Emperor of Japan could have no chance, not only of ver using, but also of ever seeing. The Admiral, finding no one at Nagasaki able to receive this present, and perhaps a little disgusted with he ridiculous position his instructions and the character of his present placed him ir, handed over "the Emperor" to Lord Elgio and went his way toward Canton. Our Embarsador-errant was now, probably to his great satisfaction, left alone to his own devices, with two steamers of wer and a gunboat as a guard, and his little toy steamer, the name of which was now with two steamers of wer and a gunboat as a guard, and his little toy steamer, the name of which was now indiciously changed from "the Emperor" to "the Dragen," as a balt, or bribe, or peace-offering.
Forture favored the beldness of the enterprise, and American astuteness helped us. Lord Elgin reached Nugasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one

American estutiones hered is. Lord Eight reached Negasaki on the 3d of August, and found no one there but some Japanese underlings and Dutch officials, who naturally gave him small hopes. Thence be went, staggering through one of the tremendous gales that vex these seas, to the wretched harbor of Simoda, where the Americans are in power, and at this place he for the first time discovered the workings of the cehoes of his own doings on the Pei-ho. It seems that as seen as the Tien-tsin treaty was arranged, the American Commoder rushed off to Japan to take advantage of the consternation certain to be created by the first news of recent events in the Pei-ho. It was smartly imagined. He found at Simods the American Consul-General just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been upon a six months' mission, It was smartly imagined. He found at Simous the American Consul-General just returned from Jeddo, whither he had been upon a six months' mission, vanily importuning for some commercial privileges. The Commedore immediately took him on board his porderous steamer the Powhatan, and steered right away for Kanagawa, a station well known to the Anerican men-of-war since Commodore Perry's time, about fifteen miles below the capital City of Jeddo. Terrible stories and frightful anticipations had for some time possessed the minds of the Japanese. Japan, like other countries of ancient institutions, has its conservative and progressive parties. The Prince of Boringo had stord stoutly for the ancient Japanese constitution and no foreign competition. But when the American ship of war appeared, and when the American version of the warlike operations in China circulated, a strong feeling gained ground in favor of the progressive party. Prince Boringo retired, and Prince Bitsa took his place. Under the new Administration, Mr. Harris, the Censul-General was admitted to an interview with the Emperor, ports were opened, and commercial the Consul-General was admitted to an interview with the Emperor, ports were opened, and commercial teriffs agreed upon pretty much as is set forth in the statement were pretty much as is set forth in the statement were prevented at Simoda, he found Mr. Harris in high spirits at having completed this treaty, and the precedent gave him an opportunity whereof be sadly stoon in need. We must here—having recently speken in terms of complaint to our American friends for sending their sililest men upon important Embassics—neknowiedge that Mr. Harris acced throughout these transactions with a frankness and counterly worthy of the representative of a great friendly power. Mr. Harris acted like a man who was strong in his own knowledge of the interests of his country. Lord Eighn departed at once for the anchorage below the capital, where he found the American and also the Russian war steamers. The neutrals had been quick to seen the game from afar; they had run a race against us to gather not only the neutrals had been quick to seent the game from afar; they had run a race against us to gather not only the spoils won by our arms, but even the contributions to be exacted by terror of our deeds. Beyond this archerage of Kanagawa were rocks and whirlpools and perial innucerable, all faithfully deposed to by Japanese pilots. Capt. Sherard Osborn, who has the reputation of being confident, and not unreascently confident, in his own scannaship, believed in none of these things. Steaming over the archerage, he neld on up the Bay of Jeddo, and, stimulated by the sight of Jeddo City, which slowly unrolled itself in the north-west angle of the galf, he pursued his course, undeterred by a full gale of wind, until he could cast anchor within gunshot of a series of well-constructed batteries, which run across series of well-constructed batteries, which ran across the shoals facing a portion of the city. Lord Elgin's well judged confidence in his captain was thus rewarded by a position which, considering he had to deal with Assatics, insured his success. It was a bold deal with Asiatics, insured his success. It was a bold move made at a timely moment, for he could have done rothing at a distance. Since Mr. Harris obtained his trenty there had been a reactionary movement in Jedeo, directed by the independent Princes and hereditary probles. They had outsed the Minister who signed the treaty, and Prince Boringo ruled again. But the apparation of the British steam frigates Furious and Ketribution, intending even upon the sacred rechains of the capital, spread consternation throughout the camp of the obstructives. We made no memores and used no threats, but we fear there was searcting like the pressure of a force which was not altogether moral put upon these gentle Japaneses. Our excase must be that if the Americans had obtained concessions upon the strength of the terror created by the rear of the lion, it would have been hard that the lion should get nothing on his own ac-count. We need not tell how Lord Elgin went on count. We need not tell how Lord Elgin went on shere in due state and lived in a gandy temple, and negotiated for fourteen days, and visited many parts of that mighty city of Jeddo, with its two million of inhabitants and its hundred square miles of habitations. The result has been a treaty which gives us all we can require for the present. It gives us free commercial access to an interesting and anniable people, to a charming region in a beastiful climate, and to a country rich in coals and minerals. As we improve or abuse these opportunities, so will the event be to our profit or our shame. From The London Times, Nov. 3,

From The London Times, Noc. 3.

With the "Open, Sesame," of a little resolution, we have rent the curtain of ages. Capt. Osborn reports that there must be a channel, and up they all steam. The mountain-side opens, and European eyes rest on objects never seen before but on cups and saucers, and never to be seen, as many believed, till the consummation of all things, the Millennium, or the great mustering for the battle of Armageddon. Lord Elgin went ahead; the bigger ships followed the day after; they bring a bandsome present with them, which they wisely judge worthier to be delivered in the presence of an Imperial city than at a distant outport; they come with peaceful bearing, except that they heed to signals; they receive the courteous Japanese efficials with equal courtesy; but the spectane tallier so exactly with the terrible reports from the opposite shores of China that in a moment Japan throws away its Palladium of perpetual isolation. the opposite shores of China that in a moment Japan throws away its Palladium of perpetual isolation. Jeddo is at once European. It is true there are the white temples perched on chifs, the high thatched cottages, the green batteries, the square-rigged junks, and the interminable city; but those are now only the decorations of a page-ant in which a British gunship tows a dozen boats full of soldiers and sailors, bearing to his lodgings in Jeddo a British nobleman, accompanied by some frightened Japanese officials. He lands and makes his progress through that fabulous city as if it were some scapert in the Levant distinguished from Europe with a thin vail of Mohammedanism. The crowds run after him, and have to be kept off the line it were some seapert in the Levant distinguished from Europe with a thin vail of Mohammedanism. The crowds run after him, and have to be kept off the line by side ropes; gate after gate is opened at his approach; the simple, unsuspicious folk run out of the haths to see the wendrous foreigners, who find themselves in comfortable quarters, on clean soft mats. It is in a temple, just as travelers used to be entertained by convents, and monarchs with large retinues were quartered on a rich monastery. By and by the strangers sally forth to lionize Je-ido. They go to the banars and make purchases; they find they are at the Westend of the town, in its Grosvenor-square district, or rather its Belgravia, with the aristocracy all about them. In their wanderings they find themselves near the Palace. It is sometiming of a Palace. We can handly believe the figures, except that they are in keeping with the rest of Jeddo. A ditch seventy or eighty yards across, and as many deep, surrounds a castle of Cyclopean architecture, capable of housing 10,000 men. This accords with a wide populous street, on miles long, and may perhaps be a necessity in the nidst of a House of Lords consisting of 360 feudal battors, some of whom bring "to town" for the season on thougand retainers.

But, though surprised and ripped open, turned inside out, Angheized and vulgarized in a day, we confess that Jeddo is still a mystery. Had we tairly years to prepare for angelic visitors we should never get London so ready as Jeddo appears to have been without any warning at all. Every street, everyboly clean; washing and bathing as regular institutions as meat and drink; no beggars, no cripples, no squalor, no poverty, no drenkenness, no fighting, no bad sendils—in fact, nothing to remind the Englishmen of their own beleved city. Yet it would be difficult to find a closer parallel in natural circumstances than that between the Japanese and the British group of islands; the

beloved city. Yet it would be difficult to find a closer parallel in natural circumstances than that between the Japanese and the British group of islands; the same area, same population, same climate, same insular position between a great continent and a great ocean; and a maratime metropolis with the same

jetpulation. How is it these semi-barbarians manage these things better than we do? When we are taunted with the thrift and industry of the Chinese, it is a comfort to think that, after all, they are ugly, disgusting brutes, with but the dregs of a religion and the bare threads of an oid civilization. What can we throw into the scale against Japan! They shame us at every point. Not a word yet about opium. They were all seen druking tea in pleasast tea-houses, to be found wherever a spot of natural beauty attracts the eye and gives an opportunity of landscape gardening on a reasonable scale. Graceful and near-handed houris wait on the tire! traveler. But, unless our informants are very blind, or very ely, even here Japan shames us. In the atter absence of prodery is the best proof of their unnecesce. The most unacorned beauty disturbs not the well-regulated Japanese mind. Our poor countrymen were carried through seenes that an Italian poet might have deallighted to imagine, but an Englishman kindly ventures to describe In all these covelies, this is the newest and the strangest.

We wait for a key to these mysteries, and trust it will arrive before the marvel itself has vanished, like that grim recumbent knight, with is long of perpetual for, seen one instant and dashed to pieces and ettinguished the next. For the present we wish to know it we millions can live together without corrupting one another and poisouring earth, air, and water. Why that huge castle, with its vide abyse of a mote, its giant rampart, and its 4,000 defenders! How do my Lord's 10,000 retainers employ thempelves in Jeddo, and why does he not leave them talling the land, or at least on board wages at his country seat! Then, how do the so 300 noblemen, their laders, and their families, get out without occasional sparring! Is there no love! No young ladies, no jolks, moboken hearts, no gay decrivers in that happy land! Independence is the only key to the mystery at present. The Radhist Primate is at Menko, and His Highesty at Jeddo. The nobles

only key to the mystery at present. The Badhist Primate is at Meako, and His Majosty at Jeddo. The nobles administer the law themselves in their own way. Public affairs and what we call crises are managed much as they are here. The Promer who yielded to the terms of the American Minister was torned out by the reactionats, but came back to Downing street on the appearance of Lord Eigin and his ships. But the more these people are like ourselves the more nasceountable their differences. Shall we refer to John Bright, to Robert Owen, or to Joa Smith for a solution? Will Lord Staffesbury, will the Social Congress, throw some light on this newly, discovered Paradise? If, indeed, it be the Paradise pictured by our correspondent, we then a serious responsibility and some very uppleasant comparisons by leaping over its walls and planting ourselves in the mater of it. If ever British civilization was tairfy tested, it is in such virgin soil and such excellent macerial as Japan. Unfortunately, there has never yet been an exception to the law by which the superior civilization corrupts and destroys the lower. But surely something may be done to mitigate, if not wholly arrest, this process. Europe has many things to answer for it no scorer found a rew world than it spoiled and destroyed it. May that crime not be repeated in Japan! DINING WITH A BISHOP, One of our leading pre-

Diving with a Bishor,—One of our leading melates not long ago invited to his hospitable mansies in London a country rector, an old friend, from one of the remote provinces. The simple-minded gentleman came about 5 o'clock, having a notion that he should arrive about the dimer hour. Soon after behad taken his seat, ten was brought round. "Well," thought the rector, "this is bore living, at any rate; if I had known, I would have had a beefsteak at a chop-house before I came; but I hardly expected that a bishop would dime at I o clock. Is it a fast-day, I would? "He drank his tea, however, and said nothing. About 7; o'clock his bed-canele was placed in his hand, and he was conducted to his sleeping-room. "Call you this London!" he sollidevised; "shy I should have fared far better at Silvertor; I should have had my confortable mutton chop and my glass of beer at 9 o'clock, and I should have been in bed at ten, well fed and contented. But here I am, half-starved in the midst of splendor—as hugary as a hunter-alwest ready to devour my blanket, like the boa constructor—he, ha!—and where everything looks so grand, Well, fine furniture won't make a man fut; give me substactial victuals, and you may take the giding." Sollequizing in this fastion he undressed himself, putted over his ears his cotton mybitap, "with a tassel on the top," as the song says, and crept into bed, coning himself my comfortably; and, being of a forgiving temper, he soon forgot his troubles, and sank into I is first sleep as sweetly as a "christon child!" when lo! after a waine, belle begin to rang, and a smart knock at his door resounds through his room, and a voice is heard saying. "Dinner is on the table, Sir!" The old gestleman awoke in considerable confarien, tot knowing whether it was to-day or to-morrow; and, according to the most authentic secont, he appeared shortly after at the dinner-table, knowly in a somewhat ruffled considion as relates to his wardrobe, and mentally in a baze of uncertainty as to the in a somewhat ruffled condition as relates to his ward-robe, and mentally in a baze of uncertainty as to the cay of the week and the meal he was cating. [Fract's Magazine for November.

FROM HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship Philadelphia. McArane, commanding, left New Orleans on the 5th, and at Havana the 8th inst., which port she left again the same day, and arrived here early or Monday morning. She brings twenty-two passengers and a cargo of tobacco, cigars, merchandise, &c., and comes consigned to M. O. Roberts. She has had strong gales of wind from the northward during the whole passage from Havana.

The United States Mail steamship Granada, Capt. Berryman, was lying at Havana, waiting the arriva sengers from here. The British steamship Starlight, in endeavoring to

get into the port of Havana, in charge of the Spanish pilot, got ashore on the west point of the harbor. She apparently is badly broken on the scaboard side, and will not be got off. Her sails, rigging, anchors, chales and part of her coals (with which she was laden), and furniture will be saved.

The bark Ardennes, brig Nancy and schooner En-

terprise are still held under the will of Mr. Savage, Acting United States Consul-General, and not permit ted to go to sea. As he has been reheved, it is possible these vessels may be permitted to proceed.

Freights were dull, and no charters of United States vessels for Europe during the previous week, and only ne brig for the United States.

Stock of sugar, 75,000 boxes: prices a little more in favor of buyers.

Exchange on London at sixty days' sight, 14, 2141 premium; New-York do., 4@4j; and New-Orleans at

eight, 51 26 premiom. Health of Havana very good.

CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR.

[Letters to the War Department.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC, Ft. VANCOUVER, W. T., Oct. 2, 1858.

SIR: Size my letter of the 23d ult. to the Adjutation

Six: Six o my letter of the 23d ult, to the Adjutant-General, I have received a report from Major Garnett of September 24, announcing his return to Fort-Simcoe, with the column under his command, after a morch of 565 miles.

He reached a point 50 miles north of the fort on the Okonagon, sending out from point to point in his course expeditions to scour the valleys to the right and lett to the distance of 50 miles. The Indiana would not meet him in battle, but by great enterprise he succeeded in taking and doing justice upon the greater number of those who attacked the miners; the hestile chiefs Owhi and Qualchin fled the country, either urable to unite the tribes for war or desparing of meeting the troops with success.

either unable to unite the tribes for war or despairing of meeting the troops with success.

The Major destroyed much of the provisions and seized much of the stock of these Indians, and in the general opinion, has so impressed them that further hostilities are not to be apprehended. The hostile indians cent some few stock to the Salmon River ladiens for protection or for sale. The impression stready made by the troops was so salutary that these Indian delivered the cattle to the Indian Agent, and the ladian who brought them from the hostiles was surrentdian who brought them from the hosties was surrent-ered by the friendly Indians and executed by the order of Major Garnett. This short campaigs of forty-jour days has illustrated the capacity of the commander, the energy of the officers and soldiers, and amply repaid the Government. From Col. Wright I have date to the 15th, of which I give the following summary.

On September 17, he made a pacification with the On September 17, he made a pacification with the Cour of Alenes, whom he found anxious to anomit to any terms as the price of peace. On September 23, he Spekanes arrived at his camp is the same spirit, and yielded ready submission to the same demands. The terms granted were, in general terms, such as were stipulated in my letter of June 25, to the same of the Cour of Alenes, the Rev. Father Joset, who wrete me, at their request, before the troops were put in motion. These are, the surrender of the anthors of the attack upon Col. Steptoe, the delivery of all property taken by them, the free and unmolested passage of all whites through their country, and hostages for good behavior.

good behavior.
On the same (the 25th) Owhi, principal chief of the Yakimas, who had been driven from his country by Major Garnett, entered Col. Wright's camp. He was placed in irons. His son Qualchin arrived the next merning. This man was implicated in the murder of the Indian Agent Bohr, previous to the outbreak of